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### Enhanced Derwent World Patents Index Now Available

The enhanced *Derwent World Patents Index*® (*DWPI*SM) (Files 350,351,352) is now available on Dialog. The improvements implemented in *DWPI* on Dialog further extend the database's rich content set and enhances overall functionality of the database.

In addition to distilled expert analysis reflected in *DWPI* expanded titles and abstracts, other enhancements include original patent filing details, multiple patent images, easy cut-and-paste patent family data, and much more.

The new templates include new features that will help you manage and distribute your *DWPI* search results in an attractive format.

Learn about all of the new DWPI enhancements and report templates at http://www.dialog.com/dwpi.

**DialogLink 5 Release Notes**
New features available in the latest release of DialogLink 5 (November 2005)

- Ability to resize images for easier incorporation into DialogLink Reports
- New settings allow users to be prompted to save Dialog search sessions in the format of their choice (Microsoft Word, RTF, PDF, HTML, or TEXT)
- Ability to set up Dialog Alerts by Chemical Structures and the addition of Index Chemicus as a structure searchable database
- Support for connections to STN Germany and STN Japan services

Show Preferences for details

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*** ANNOUNCEMENTS ***

***

NEW FILES RELEASED

***BIOSIS Previews Archive (File 552)

***BIOSIS Previews 1969-2007 (File 525)

***Engineering Index Backfile (File 988)

***Trademarkscan - South Korea (File 655)

RESUMED UPDATING

***File 141, Reader's Guide Abstracts

***

RELOADS COMPLETED

***File 156, ToxFile

***Files 154 & 155, MEDLINE

***File 5, BIOSIS Previews - archival data added

***Files 340, 341 & 942, CLAIMS/U.S. Patents - 2006 reload now online

***

DATABASES REMOVED

Chemical Structure Searching now available in Prous Science Drug Data Report (F452), Prous Science Drugs of the Future (F453), IMS R&D Focus (F445/955), Pharmaprojects (F128/928), Beilstein Facts (F390), Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355) and Index Chemicus (File 302).

***

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>>>http://www.dialog.com/whatsnew/. You can find news about<<<

>>>a specific database by entering HELP NEWS <file number>.<<<

? Help Off Line

* * *

Connecting to Suzanne Noakes - Dialog - 276629

Connected to Dialog via SMS002032825

? b 155 biosci medicine 399

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>>>W:            44 is unauthorized

         76 is unauthorized

        138 is unauthorized

3 of the specified files are not available
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[File 155] **MEDLINE(R)** 1950-2007/Sep 17
(c) format only 2007 Dialog. All rights reserved.

[File 5] **Biosis Previews(R)** 1926-2007/Sep W2
(c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation. All rights reserved.

[File 24] **CSA Life Sciences Abstracts** 1966-2007/Jun
(c) 2007 CSA. All rights reserved.

[File 28] **Oceanic Abstracts** 1966-2007/Jun
(c) 2007 CSA. All rights reserved.

[File 34] **SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci** 1990-2007/Sep W4
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[File 35] **Dissertation Abs Online** 1861-2007/Jul
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[File 40] **Enviroline(R)** 1975-2007/Jul
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[File 41] **Pollution Abstracts** 1966-2007/Jun
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[File 45] **EMCare** 2007/Sep W3
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[File 50] **CAB Abstracts** 1972-2007/Aug
(c) 2007 CAB International. All rights reserved.

[File 65] **Inside Conferences** 1993-2007/Sep 04
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[File 71] **ELSEVIER BIOBASE** 1994-2007/Aug W4
(c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

[File 73] **EMBASE** 1974-2007/Sep 20
(c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

[File 91] **MANTIS(TM)** 1880-2007/Apr
2001 (c) Action Potential. All rights reserved.

[File 98] **General Sci Abs** 1984-2007/Sep
(c) 2007 The HW Wilson Co. All rights reserved.

[File 110] **WasteInfo** 1974-2002/Jul
(c) 2002 AEA Techn Env. All rights reserved.
**File 110: This file is closed (no updates)*

[File 135] **NewsRx Weekly Reports** 1995-2007/Aug W4


[File 136] **BioEngineering Abstracts** 1966-2007/Jan


[File 143] **Biol. & Agric. Index** 1983-2007/Aug


[File 144] **Pascal** 1973-2007/Sep W1


[File 164] **Allied & Complementary Medicine** 1984-2007/Sep


[File 172] **EMBASE Alert** 2007/Sep 13


[File 185] **Zoological Record Online(R)** 1864-2007/Aug

**File 185: The file has been reloaded to add archive records back to 1864. Accession numbers have changed.*

[File 357] **Derwent Biotech Res.** _1982-2007/Aug W4


[File 369] **New Scientist** 1994-2007/Aug W2


[File 370] **Science** 1996-1999/Jul W3

**File 370: This file is closed (no updates). Use File 47 for more current information.*

[File 391] **Beilstein Database - Reactions** 2007/Q2


[File 434] **SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci** 1974-1989/Dec


[File 467] **ExtraMED(tm)** 2000/Dec


[File 149] **TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)** 1976-2007/Sep W2


[File 156] **ToxFile** 1965-2007/Sep W3

**File 156: ToxFile has been reloaded. Accession numbers . have changed.*

[File 159] **Cancerlit** 1975-2002/Oct

**File 159: Cancerlit is no longer updating. Please see HELP NEWS159.*

[File 162] **Global Health** 1983-2007/Jul


[File 266] **FEDRIP** 2007/Aug

[File 399] **CA SEARCH(R)** 1967-2007/UD=14713

**File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement. IPCR/8 classification codes now searchable as IC=. See HELP NEWSIPCR.*

[File 444] **New England Journal of Med.** 1985-2007/Aug W3


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?  s peptide(n10)amphiphile
         16667   AMPHIPHILE
?  s peptide(n10)amphiphil?
       2226395   PEPTIDE
         82017   AMPHIPHIL?
S2        3662   S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHIL?

?  s peptide(n10)amphiphile
       2226395   PEPTIDE
         16667   AMPHIPHILE
S3         772   S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE

?  rd
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>>>W:  Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.
Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
S4         462   RD  (UNIQUE ITEMS)

?  s s4 and py<=2001
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>>>W:  One or more prefixes are unsupported
  or undefined in one or more files.
          462   S4
    117077572   PY<=2001
S5        169   S S4 AND PY<=2001

?  s s5 and administ?
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          169   S5
      7268657   ADMINIST?
S6          1   S S5 AND ADMINIST?

?  t s6/medium/1
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6/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options
MEDLINE(R)

12905806 **PMID:** 11033084
**Lipoic acid-derived amphiphiles for redox-controlled DNA delivery.**

Balakirev M; Schoehn G; Chroboczek J
Institute de Biologie Structurale, Grenoble, France. maxbala@ibs.fr
Chemistry & biology ( ENGLAND ) Oct **2000** , 7 (10) p813-9 , **ISSN:** 1074-5521--Print **Journal Code:** 9500160
Publishing Model Print
**Document type:** Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
**Languages:** ENGLISH
**Main Citation Owner:** NLM
**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

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?  s s5 and (nanofiber or nanosheet or nanonetwork)
          169   S5
         7147   NANOFIBER
          739   NANOSHEET
           88   NANONETWORK
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S7 1 S S5 AND (NANOFIBER OR NANOSHEET OR NANONETWORK)

? t s7/medium/1

7/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 135)
NewsRx Weekly Reports


0000055578 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Nanoscale Designer Molecules Recreate Bone Structure**

Angiogenesis Weekly, December 21, 2001, p.8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

**Word Count:**
1024

? TYPE 055578/full from 135

055578/9 (Direct type from file: 135)
NewsRx Weekly Reports


0000055578 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

**Nanoscale Designer Molecules Recreate Bone Structure**

Angiogenesis Weekly, December 21, 2001, p.8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
AUDIENCE: Professional

**Word Count:**
1024

TEXT: Scientists at Northwestern University have become the first to

design molecules that could lead to a breakthrough in bone repair.

The designer molecules hold promise for the development of a bonelike material to be used for bone fractures or in the treatment of bone cancer patients and have implications for the regeneration of other tissues and organs.

"Recreating natural bone structure at the nanoscale level - the first level of bone structural hierarchy - is what we set out to do with our experiments, and we succeeded," said Northwestern postdoctoral fellow Jeffrey D. Hartgerink, the lead author of a paper reporting these results, which was published in the November 23, 2001, issue of the journal Science .

The molecules self-assemble into a three-dimensional structure that mimics the key features of human bone at the nanoscale level, including the collagen nanofibers that promote mineralization and the mineral nanocrystals. Collagen - the most abundant protein in the human body - is found in most human tissues, including the heart, eye, blood vessels, skin, cartilage and bone, and gives these tissues their structural strength.

When the synthetic nanofibers form they make a gel that could be used as a sort of glue in bone fractures or in creating a scaffold for other tissues to regenerate. Because of its chemical structure, the nanofiber gel would encourage attachment of natural bone cells, helping to patch the fracture. The gel also could be used to improve implants or hip and other joint replacements.

The findings also map out a path for the creation of many other materials by self-assembly and spontaneous mineralization that take advantage of an inorganic material growing on an organic material (known as a composite) and which could be useful in electronics, photonics, magnetics and catalysis.

"Regenerative medicine is a big frontier," said Samuel I. Stupp, Board of Trustees, professor of materials science, chemistry and medicine, who led the study. "Ideally we want the body to heal itself, in this case to repair bone by encouraging mineralized material to grow on a fibrous scaffold that the body would interpret as natural.

"This work also is an important step in creating an organic scaffold or matrix that can provide cells with the right information to differentiate themselves - into bone cells, neurons or pancreatic cells. This last example is, of course, important in the treatment of diabetes. Cells in any tissue live in an extracellular matrix from which they take their cues. The matrix is like a road map, made up mostly of chemical signals. We've mimicked this for bone, but we have offered a strategy that would work for other tissues of the human body, or to create materials inspired by bone that could be useful in electronics or photonics."

In the study reported in Science , the researchers created self-assembled nanofibers that resemble the collagen fibrils of real bone in shape and size. (A nanofiber, which measures about 8 nanometers in diameter, is 10,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair.)

When the nanofibers were exposed to solutions containing calcium and phosphate ions, the fibers became covered with hydroxyapatite crystals. These thin, rectangular mineral wafers grew on the nanofibers in a direction parallel to the fiber's length - just like the hydroxyapatite

crystal growth on collagen in the formation of real bone.

The assembly of the nanofibers themselves can easily be reversed by changing the pH level of the fibers' environment. The fibers also can be polymerized or cross-linked by oxidation to give them additional strength, a process that also can be reversed.

The versatility of the nanofiber system alone offers the possibility of using the organic fibers as cargo carriers, possibly for drug delivery to a specific point in the body. Natural enzymes found in the body can disassemble the fibers so that their cargo can be released.

"The unique quality of Professor Stupp and his group is the ability to fabricate novel and imaginative macromolecules that self-assemble into new materials," said Lia Addadi, professor of structural biology at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. "Their creativity has now resulted in the synthesis of a new framework molecule that offers almost unlimited opportunities to investigate aspects of the nanoscale microenvironment involved in biological mineralization. This is a major achievement."

To recreate bone's nanostructure in the laboratory, Stupp and his team designed a cone-shaped molecule, called a peptide-amphiphile, that is bulkier and water-loving on one end (a peptide) and slimmer and water-phobic on the other (an alkyl group).

When in water at low pH, the molecules assemble themselves like spokes on a wheel, with the hydrophobic greasy tail directed to the center, leaving the peptide to face the exterior aqueous environment. This basic structure is repeated so that a long nanofiber is formed, like an insulated copper wire where the insulation is the peptide and the wire the alkyl group. The synthetic fibers orient the growth of the hydroxyapatite crystals so that they mimic the structure found in natural bone.

"Nature uses organic and inorganic materials to build systems with certain properties, such as strong bones," said Stupp, who also is director of Northwestern's Institute for Bioengineering and Nanoscience in Advanced Medicine. "Our system of self-assembly is modeled on nature."

The researchers engineered their peptide structure to attract bone cells, but the chemistry of the peptide is customizable, said Stupp, and can be changed to attract different cells to the fibrous scaffold, such as neurons, cartilage, muscle, liver and pancreas cells.

"These fibers are cell friendly," said Stupp. "Cells like to grow on them." This property could lead to the use of the nanofibers in tissue engineering.

Stupp presented the findings from the Science paper November 26, 2001, at the Materials Research Society's fall meeting in Boston, Massachusetts.

The third author on the paper is Elia Beniash, a postdoctoral research associate in Stupp's group at Northwestern. The research was supported by the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

This article was prepared by Angiogenesis Weekly editors from staff and other reports.

DESCRIPTORS: All News; Angiogenesis; Cell Biology; Professional News
SUBJECT HEADING: Cell Biology

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| Set | Items | Description |
|---|---|---|
| S1 | 772 | S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE |
| S2 | 3662 | S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHIL? |
| S3 | 772 | S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE |
| S4 | 462 | RD (unique items) |
| S5 | 169 | S S4 AND PY<=2001 |
| S6 | 1 | S S5 AND ADMINIST? |
| S7 | 1 | S S5 AND (NANOFIBER OR NANOSHEET OR NANONETWORK) |

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|---|---|---|
| | 169 | S5 |
| | 1146115 | CHARGE |
| S8 | 6 | S S5 AND CHARGE |

? t s8/medium/all

8/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
Fulltext available through: Oxford University Press USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options
MEDLINE(R)

12799229 **PMID:** 10908363

**Compaction of DNA in an anionic micelle environment followed by assembly into phosphatidylcholine liposomes.**

Murphy E A; Waring A J; Haynes S M; Longmuir K J
Department of Physiology and Biophysics, College of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-4560, USA.
Nucleic acids research ( ENGLAND ) Aug 1 **2000** , 28 (15) p2986-92 , **ISSN:** 1362-4962--Electronic **Journal Code:** 0411011
Publishing Model Print
**Document type:** Journal Article
**Languages:** ENGLISH
**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

8/3/2 (Item 1 from file: 5)
Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options
Biosis Previews(R)

08605956 **Biosis No.:** 198783084847
**INTERACTION OF BRADYKININ WITH SDS AND CERTAIN ACIDIC LIPIDS**

**Author:** CANN J R (Reprint); VATTER A; VAVREK R J; STEWART J M
**Author Address:** DEP BIOCHEM/BIOPHYSICS/GENETICS, UNIV COLO HEALTH SCI CENT, 4200 E NINTH AVE, DENVER, COLO 80262, USA**USA
**Journal:** Peptides (New York) 7 ( 6 ): p 1121-1130 **1986**
**ISSN:** 0196-9781
**Document Type:** Article
**Record Type:** Abstract
**Language:** ENGLISH

8/3/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)
Fulltext available through: ScienceDirect
SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01861289 **Genuine Article#:** JG468 **No. References:** 123
**SYNTHETIC BILAYER-MEMBRANES - MOLECULAR DESIGN, SELF-ORGANIZATION, AND APPLICATION**

**Author:** KUNITAKE T
**Corporate Source:** KYUSHU UNIV,FAC ENGN,DEPT CHEM SCI & TECHNOL/FUKUOKA 812//JAPAN/
**Journal:** ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE-INTERNATIONAL EDITION IN ENGLISH , **1992** , V 31 , N6 ( JUN ) , P 709-726
**Language:** ENGLISH **Document Type:** REVIEW ( Abstract Available )

8/3/4 (Item 1 from file: 144)
Fulltext available through: ScienceDirect
Pascal


14231804 PASCAL No.: 99-0433389

Salt-resistant alpha-helical cationic antimicrobial peptides

FRIEDRICH C; SCOTT M G; KARUNARATNE N; YAN H; HANCOCK R E W

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of British Columbia

, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z3, Canada
Journal: Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy,
**1999**, 43 (7)
1542-1548
Language: English



8/3/5 (Item 2 from file: 144)
Fulltext available through: ScienceDirect
Pascal


11321080 PASCAL No.: 94-0142240
Influence des interactions electrostatiques et hydrophobes sur la structure et la dynamique de membranes: une etude par RMN des solides de l'effet du pH, du cholesterol et de la melittine sur les bicouches d'acide dimyristoyl phosphatidique
(Effect of electric charges on the structure and dynamics of model membranes: A solid state NMR study of the effect of pH, Cholesterol and melittin on dimyristoylphosphatidic acid bilayers)
MAILLET Jean-Christophe; DUFOURC E J, dir
Universite de Bordeaux 1, Francee
Univ.: Universite de Bordeaux 1. FRA Degree: Th. doct.
**1993**-10; **1993** 152 p.
Language: French Summary Language: French; English

8/3/6 (Item 3 from file: 144)
Fulltext available through: ScienceDirect
Pascal


01940453 PASCAL No.: 78-0116937

DETECTION OF AMPHIPHILIC PROTEINS AND PEPTIDES IN COMPLEX MIXTURES. **CHARGE**-SHIFT CROSSED IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS AND TWO-DIMENSIONAL **CHARGE**-SHIFT ELECTROPHORESIS.

BHAKDI S; BHAKDI-LEHNEN B; BJERRUM O J
PROT. LAB., UNIV. COPENHAGEN, DK-2200 COPENHAGEN N,DENMARK

Journal: BIOCHIM. BIOPHYS. ACTA,
1977
, 470 (1)
35-44
Language: ENGLISH

? TYPE 1861289/full from 34

1861289/9 (Direct type from file: 34)
Fulltext available through: ScienceDirect
SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01861289 **Genuine Article#:** JG468 **Number of References:** 123
**SYNTHETIC BILAYER-MEMBRANES - MOLECULAR DESIGN, SELF-ORGANIZATION, AND APPLICATION**

**Author:** KUNITAKE T
**Corporate Source:** KYUSHU UNIV,FAC ENGN,DEPT CHEM SCI & TECHNOL/FUKUOKA 812//JAPAN/
**Journal:** ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE-INTERNATIONAL EDITION IN ENGLISH , 1992 , V 31 , N6 ( JUN ) , P 709-726
**Language:** ENGLISH **Document Type:** REVIEW
**Geographic Location:** JAPAN
**Subfile:** SciSearch; CC PHYS--Current Contents, Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences; CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences
**Journal Subject Category:** CHEMISTRY
**Abstract:** Lipid bilayers are a most central building block of the biological molecular organization. Their two-dimensional self-assembly is essential to the generation of biological shapes and sizes on the molecular level. The observation that a totally synthetic amphiphile in water is spontaneously assembled to a bilayer structure suggested that bilayer formation is a general physico-chemical phenomenon that is not restricted to particular structures of biolipid molecules. Bilayer formation is now observed for a large variety of synthetic amphiphiles which contain one, two, three, or four alkyl tails. The flexible alkyl tail may be replaced by perfluoroalkyl chains. The supramolecular structures obtained therefrom can be related to the component's molecular structure in many cases. The structural variety and the ease of molecular design make the synthetic bilayer an attractive vehicle for organizing covalently bound functional units and guest molecules. In addition, stable monolayers on water, planar lipid membranes (BLM), and free-standing cast films are obtainable because of the self-assembling property of bilayer-forming compounds. These molecular organizations display common supramolecular features. The use of the cast film as a molecular template provides exciting potential for the production of novel two-dimensional materials.
**Identifiers--** KeyWords Plus: CHAIN AMMONIUM AMPHIPHILES; DILUTE AQUEOUS-SOLUTION; SONICATED DIOCTADECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE; LIPID-MODEL AMPHIPHILE; HEAD GROUPS; HELICAL SUPERSTRUCTURES; SURFACTANT VESICLES; CRYSTAL-STRUCTURE; PHASE-TRANSITION; PEPTIDE LIPIDS
**Research Fronts:** 90-0951 004 (MOLECULAR RECOGNITION; THERMALLY IRREVERSIBLE

PHOTOCHROMIC SYSTEMS; ION-PAIR CHARGE-TRANSFER COMPLEXES OF 4,4'-BIPYRIDINIUM IONS)
90-5469 004 (DODAC VESICLES FORMATION; POLYMERIZABLE LIPID BILAYERS; SYNTHETIC PEPTIDIC AMPHIPHILES; DIOCTADECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE WATER-SYSTEM)
90-5333 001 (PHOSPHATIDYL CHOLINE BILAYERS; MODEL MEMBRANES; PHOSPHOLIPID MONOLAYERS; ACYL CHAIN PACKING PROPERTIES; AQUEOUS DISPERSIONS; INVERTED HEXAGONAL PHASES)

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KUNITAKE T, 1980, V102, P6642, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1981, V103, P5401, J AM CHEM SOC
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YASUNAMI S, 1980, THESIS KYUSHU U

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? d s

Set     Items   Description

S1        772   S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE

S2       3662   S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHIL?

S3        772   S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE

S4        462   RD  (unique items)

S5        169   S S4 AND PY<=2001
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S6            1    S S5 AND ADMINIST?
S7            1    S S5 AND (NANOFIBER OR NANOSHEET OR NANONETWORK)
S8            6    S S5 AND CHARGE

?  s au=((stupp, S?) or (Stupp s?) or (stupp, S.I.) or (stuff s.i.) or (stupp, s.?) or
(stupp s.?))
          565    AU=STUPP, S?
          638    AU=STUPP S?
            2    AU=STUPP, S.I.
            0    AU=STUFF S.I.
          211    AU=STUPP, S.?
           95    AU=STUPP S.?
S9       1203    S AU=((STUPP, S?) OR (STUPP S?) OR (STUPP, S.I.) OR (STUFF S.I.) OR
(STUPP, S.?) OR (STUPP S.?))

?  s s9 and (peptide(n10)amphiphile)
         1203    S9
      2226395    PEPTIDE
        16667    AMPHIPHILE
          772    PEPTIDE(10N)AMPHIPHILE
S10       148    S S9 AND (PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE)

?  s s9 and (peptide(n10)(amphiphile or amphiphilic))
         1203    S9
      2226395    PEPTIDE
        16667    AMPHIPHILE
        61052    AMPHIPHILIC
         3206    PEPTIDE(10N)(AMPHIPHILE OR AMPHIPHILIC)
S11       150    S S9 AND (PEPTIDE(N10)(AMPHIPHILE OR AMPHIPHILIC))

?
?  rd
>>>W:  Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.
Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
S12        53    RD  (UNIQUE ITEMS)
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?  s s12 and py<=2001
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
>>>W:  One or more prefixes are unsupported
  or undefined in one or more files.
          53   S12
   117077572   PY<=2001
S13         1   S S12 AND PY<=2001

?  t s13/medium/1
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13/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
Fulltext available through: custom link USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)
MEDLINE(R)

13480687 **PMID:** 11721046
**Self-assembly and mineralization of peptide-amphiphile nanofibers.**

Hartgerink J D; Beniash E; **Stupp S I**
Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Medical School, Northwestern University, 2225 North Campus Drive, Evanston, IL 60208, USA.
Science ( United States ) Nov 23 **2001** , 294 (5547) p1684-8 , **ISSN:** 0036-8075--Print **Journal Code:** 0404511
Publishing Model Print; Comment in Science. 2001 Nov 23;294(5547) 1635-7; Comment in PMID 11721027
**Document type:** Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
**Languages:** ENGLISH
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? Please enter a command or be logged off in 5 minutes
?  Logoff
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**Estimated Cost Summary**

| Project | | Client | | Charge Code | | Searcher | | Job | | Service Code | User Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Suzanne Noakes | | | | 51 | 276629 |
| Date | | Time | | SessionID | | Subsession | | Subaccount | | | |
| 09/20/2007 | | 13:40:40 | | 67 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Data Base | Dial Units | Access Charge | Print Credit | Types | Prints | Report | Rank | Links | CSS | Total | |
| 155 | 2.1180 | 7.20 | 0.00 | 0.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.86 | |
| 5 | 2.3060 | 13.84 | 0.00 | 2.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.14 | |
| 24 | 0.3610 | 2.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.24 | |
| 28 | 0.0770 | 0.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.48 | |
| 34 | 2.0520 | 51.05 | 0.00 | 14.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 65.51 | |
| 35 | 0.3540 | 1.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.45 | |
| 40 | 0.0700 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | |
| 41 | 0.0700 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 | |
| 45 | 0.2050 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.02 | |
| 50 | 0.5410 | 2.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.49 | |
| 65 | 1.0500 | 4.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.30 | |
| 71 | 0.4410 | 4.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.10 | |
| 73 | 1.5430 | 18.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.36 | |
| 91 | 0.0930 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.40 | |
| 98 | 0.1610 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.69 | |
| 110 | 0.0590 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.34 | |
| 135 | 0.1200 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 4.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.20 | |
| 136 | 0.0750 | 0.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.46 | |
| 143 | 0.1750 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.52 | |
| 144 | 2.2310 | 11.05 | 0.00 | 5.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.45 | |
| 164 | 0.0640 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 | |
| 172 | 0.0340 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.41 | |
| 185 | 0.4910 | 3.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.02 | |
| 357 | 0.2500 | 5.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.75 | |
| 369 | 0.0450 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | |
| 370 | 0.0410 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | |
| 391 | 0.0930 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 434 | 1.3000 | 32.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 32.34 | |
| 467 | 0.0410 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.26 | |
| 149 | 0.1640 | 0.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | |
| 156 | 0.3980 | 2.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.35 | |
| 159 | 0.3360 | 1.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.06 | |
| 162 | 0.1640 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.74 | |
| 266 | 0.0820 | 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.29 | |
| 399 | 2.8840 | 36.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.19 | |
| 444 | 0.0520 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub Totals | 20.5410 | $205.48 | $0.00 | $27.37 | $0.00 | $0.00 | $0.00 | $0.00 | $0.00 | $232.85 |
| Session Totals | 20.9190 | $205.59 | | **Telecom** | $6.53 | | | | | $239.49 |

Ended session: 9/20/07 2:40:46 PM

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